Impor Data dan Konsep Tidy Data

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## Impor Data

Anda dapat menggunakan paket readr untuk mengimpor berkas lokal di komputer atau dari pranala (URL). Anda dapat mengaktifkan paket readr dengan cara menjalankan library(nama\_paket) seperti contoh berikut: (Petunjuk: Tekan Ctrl + Enter untuk menjalankan baris kode.)

library(readr)

## Warning: package 'readr' was built under R version 3.5.3

Paket hanya perlu dipasang satu kali melalui fungsi install.packages("nama\_paket") dan harus selalu diaktifkan setiap menggawali kerja menggunakan R agar fungsi-fungsi yang tersedia dalam paket tersebut dapat digunakan. Sebagai contoh, kita akan menggunakan fungsi read\_csv() dari paket readr untuk mengimpor data ‘evals.csv’ dari folder ‘data-raw’ sebagai berikut:

evals <- read\_csv("C:/Users/Students/Documents/silvialatifahp/intro/data-raw/evals.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:  
## cols(  
## .default = col\_double(),  
## rank = col\_character(),  
## ethnicity = col\_character(),  
## gender = col\_character(),  
## language = col\_character(),  
## cls\_level = col\_character(),  
## cls\_profs = col\_character(),  
## cls\_credits = col\_character(),  
## pic\_outfit = col\_character(),  
## pic\_color = col\_character()  
## )

## See spec(...) for full column specifications.

evals

## # A tibble: 463 x 21  
## score rank ethnicity gender language age cls\_perc\_eval cls\_did\_eval  
## <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  
## 1 4.7 tenu~ minority female english 36 55.8 24  
## 2 4.1 tenu~ minority female english 36 68.8 86  
## 3 3.9 tenu~ minority female english 36 60.8 76  
## 4 4.8 tenu~ minority female english 36 62.6 77  
## 5 4.6 tenu~ not mino~ male english 59 85 17  
## 6 4.3 tenu~ not mino~ male english 59 87.5 35  
## 7 2.8 tenu~ not mino~ male english 59 88.6 39  
## 8 4.1 tenu~ not mino~ male english 51 100 55  
## 9 3.4 tenu~ not mino~ male english 51 56.9 111  
## 10 4.5 tenu~ not mino~ female english 40 87.0 40  
## # ... with 453 more rows, and 13 more variables: cls\_students <dbl>,  
## # cls\_level <chr>, cls\_profs <chr>, cls\_credits <chr>,  
## # bty\_f1lower <dbl>, bty\_f1upper <dbl>, bty\_f2upper <dbl>,  
## # bty\_m1lower <dbl>, bty\_m1upper <dbl>, bty\_m2upper <dbl>,  
## # bty\_avg <dbl>, pic\_outfit <chr>, pic\_color <chr>

Anda dapat menggunakan fungsi glimpse dari paket dplyr untuk melihat ringkasan data. tersebut. Isilah ’\_\_\_’ dengan jawaban yang tepat untuk melihat ringkasan data evals! Ada berapa variable dan observasi pada data evals tersebut? glimpse hampir sama dengan str

library(dplyr)

## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.5.3

##   
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':  
##   
## filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##   
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

glimpse(evals)

## Observations: 463  
## Variables: 21  
## $ score <dbl> 4.7, 4.1, 3.9, 4.8, 4.6, 4.3, 2.8, 4.1, 3.4, 4.5...  
## $ rank <chr> "tenure track", "tenure track", "tenure track", ...  
## $ ethnicity <chr> "minority", "minority", "minority", "minority", ...  
## $ gender <chr> "female", "female", "female", "female", "male", ...  
## $ language <chr> "english", "english", "english", "english", "eng...  
## $ age <dbl> 36, 36, 36, 36, 59, 59, 59, 51, 51, 40, 40, 40, ...  
## $ cls\_perc\_eval <dbl> 55.81395, 68.80000, 60.80000, 62.60163, 85.00000...  
## $ cls\_did\_eval <dbl> 24, 86, 76, 77, 17, 35, 39, 55, 111, 40, 24, 24,...  
## $ cls\_students <dbl> 43, 125, 125, 123, 20, 40, 44, 55, 195, 46, 27, ...  
## $ cls\_level <chr> "upper", "upper", "upper", "upper", "upper", "up...  
## $ cls\_profs <chr> "single", "single", "single", "single", "multipl...  
## $ cls\_credits <chr> "multi credit", "multi credit", "multi credit", ...  
## $ bty\_f1lower <dbl> 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...  
## $ bty\_f1upper <dbl> 7, 7, 7, 7, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, ...  
## $ bty\_f2upper <dbl> 6, 6, 6, 6, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, ...  
## $ bty\_m1lower <dbl> 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, ...  
## $ bty\_m1upper <dbl> 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, ...  
## $ bty\_m2upper <dbl> 6, 6, 6, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...  
## $ bty\_avg <dbl> 5.000, 5.000, 5.000, 5.000, 3.000, 3.000, 3.000,...  
## $ pic\_outfit <chr> "not formal", "not formal", "not formal", "not f...  
## $ pic\_color <chr> "color", "color", "color", "color", "color", "co...

Selain itu Anda juga dapat menggunakan fungsi skim() dari paket skimr untuk melihat rangkuman data. Pada *chunck* berikut, tuliskan kode untuk mengaktifkan paket skimr dan menjalankan fungsi skim pada data evals! Perbedaaan apakah yang Anda temukan antara penggunaan fungsi glimpse() dan skim()?

library (skimr)

## Warning: package 'skimr' was built under R version 3.5.3

##   
## Attaching package: 'skimr'

## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':  
##   
## filter

skim(evals)

## Skim summary statistics  
## n obs: 463   
## n variables: 21   
##   
## -- Variable type:character -----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------  
## variable missing complete n min max empty n\_unique  
## cls\_credits 0 463 463 10 12 0 2  
## cls\_level 0 463 463 5 5 0 2  
## cls\_profs 0 463 463 6 8 0 2  
## ethnicity 0 463 463 8 12 0 2  
## gender 0 463 463 4 6 0 2  
## language 0 463 463 7 11 0 2  
## pic\_color 0 463 463 5 11 0 2  
## pic\_outfit 0 463 463 6 10 0 2  
## rank 0 463 463 7 12 0 3  
##   
## -- Variable type:numeric -------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------  
## variable missing complete n mean sd p0 p25 p50 p75  
## age 0 463 463 48.37 9.8 29 42 48 57   
## bty\_avg 0 463 463 4.42 1.53 1.67 3.17 4.33 5.5   
## bty\_f1lower 0 463 463 3.96 1.87 1 2 4 5   
## bty\_f1upper 0 463 463 5.02 1.93 1 4 5 7   
## bty\_f2upper 0 463 463 5.21 2.02 1 4 5 6   
## bty\_m1lower 0 463 463 3.41 1.64 1 2 3 5   
## bty\_m1upper 0 463 463 4.15 2.11 1 3 4 5   
## bty\_m2upper 0 463 463 4.75 1.58 1 4 5 6   
## cls\_did\_eval 0 463 463 36.62 45.02 5 15 23 40   
## cls\_perc\_eval 0 463 463 74.43 16.76 10.42 62.7 76.92 87.25  
## cls\_students 0 463 463 55.18 75.07 8 19 29 60   
## score 0 463 463 4.17 0.54 2.3 3.8 4.3 4.6   
## p100 hist  
## 73 <U+2585><U+2585><U+2585><U+2587><U+2585><U+2587><U+2582><U+2581>  
## 8.17 <U+2582><U+2585><U+2585><U+2587><U+2583><U+2583><U+2582><U+2581>  
## 8 <U+2583><U+2587><U+2586><U+2587><U+2586><U+2585><U+2582><U+2582>  
## 9 <U+2583><U+2586><U+2587><U+2585><U+2586><U+2586><U+2583><U+2581>  
## 10 <U+2583><U+2583><U+2586><U+2587><U+2587><U+2582><U+2582><U+2583>  
## 7 <U+2582><U+2587><U+2585><U+2585><U+2581><U+2583><U+2582><U+2581>  
## 9 <U+2587><U+2587><U+2587><U+2585><U+2583><U+2582><U+2582><U+2581>  
## 9 <U+2582><U+2583><U+2587><U+2586><U+2585><U+2582><U+2581><U+2581>  
## 380 <U+2587><U+2581><U+2581><U+2581><U+2581><U+2581><U+2581><U+2581>  
## 100 <U+2581><U+2581><U+2581><U+2582><U+2585><U+2586><U+2587><U+2586>  
## 581 <U+2587><U+2581><U+2581><U+2581><U+2581><U+2581><U+2581><U+2581>  
## 5 <U+2581><U+2581><U+2582><U+2583><U+2585><U+2587><U+2587><U+2586>

glimpse(evals)

## Observations: 463  
## Variables: 21  
## $ score <dbl> 4.7, 4.1, 3.9, 4.8, 4.6, 4.3, 2.8, 4.1, 3.4, 4.5...  
## $ rank <chr> "tenure track", "tenure track", "tenure track", ...  
## $ ethnicity <chr> "minority", "minority", "minority", "minority", ...  
## $ gender <chr> "female", "female", "female", "female", "male", ...  
## $ language <chr> "english", "english", "english", "english", "eng...  
## $ age <dbl> 36, 36, 36, 36, 59, 59, 59, 51, 51, 40, 40, 40, ...  
## $ cls\_perc\_eval <dbl> 55.81395, 68.80000, 60.80000, 62.60163, 85.00000...  
## $ cls\_did\_eval <dbl> 24, 86, 76, 77, 17, 35, 39, 55, 111, 40, 24, 24,...  
## $ cls\_students <dbl> 43, 125, 125, 123, 20, 40, 44, 55, 195, 46, 27, ...  
## $ cls\_level <chr> "upper", "upper", "upper", "upper", "upper", "up...  
## $ cls\_profs <chr> "single", "single", "single", "single", "multipl...  
## $ cls\_credits <chr> "multi credit", "multi credit", "multi credit", ...  
## $ bty\_f1lower <dbl> 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...  
## $ bty\_f1upper <dbl> 7, 7, 7, 7, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, ...  
## $ bty\_f2upper <dbl> 6, 6, 6, 6, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, ...  
## $ bty\_m1lower <dbl> 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, ...  
## $ bty\_m1upper <dbl> 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, ...  
## $ bty\_m2upper <dbl> 6, 6, 6, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...  
## $ bty\_avg <dbl> 5.000, 5.000, 5.000, 5.000, 3.000, 3.000, 3.000,...  
## $ pic\_outfit <chr> "not formal", "not formal", "not formal", "not f...  
## $ pic\_color <chr> "color", "color", "color", "color", "color", "co...

Umumnya berkas csv menggunakan penanda koma (,) untuk memisahkan antar kolom dan titik (.) sebagai penanda desimal. Namun bagaimana jika Anda memiliki berkas csv yang yang menggunakan titik-koma (;) untuk memisahkan kolom dan koma (,) sebagai penanda desimal? Sebagai contoh, pada direktori data-raw terdapar berkas evals2 yang memiliki kriteria tersebut. Anda dapat menggunakan fungsi read\_csv2 untuk mengimpor berkas tersebut sebagaimana ditunjukan pada contoh berikut:

evals2 <- read\_csv2("C:/Users/Students/Documents/silvialatifahp/intro/data-raw/evals2.csv")

## Using ',' as decimal and '.' as grouping mark. Use read\_delim() for more control.

## Parsed with column specification:  
## cols(  
## .default = col\_double(),  
## rank = col\_character(),  
## ethnicity = col\_character(),  
## gender = col\_character(),  
## language = col\_character(),  
## cls\_level = col\_character(),  
## cls\_profs = col\_character(),  
## cls\_credits = col\_character(),  
## pic\_outfit = col\_character(),  
## pic\_color = col\_character()  
## )

## See spec(...) for full column specifications.

identical(evals, evals2) # fungsi untuk cek kesamaan antara dua obyek

## [1] TRUE

Selain berkas lokal yang tersedia di komputer, Anda juga dapat mengimpor berkas yang tersedia di internet langsung dengan menggunakan pranala (URL). Caranya adalah dengan mengganti lokasi berkas lokal dengan lokasi berkas *remote*. Data evals tersedia pada pranala “<https://www.openintro.org/stat/data/evals.csv>”. Dapatkan Anda mengimpor berkas tersebut dan menyimpannya sebagai obyek dengan nama evals3? Gunakkan fungsi identical() untuk membandingkannya dengan evals2!

evals3 <- read\_csv("https://www.openintro.org/stat/data/evals.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:  
## cols(  
## .default = col\_double(),  
## rank = col\_character(),  
## ethnicity = col\_character(),  
## gender = col\_character(),  
## language = col\_character(),  
## cls\_level = col\_character(),  
## cls\_profs = col\_character(),  
## cls\_credits = col\_character(),  
## pic\_outfit = col\_character(),  
## pic\_color = col\_character()  
## )

## See spec(...) for full column specifications.

identical(evals3, evals2)

## [1] TRUE

## Tidy data

Demi memahami konsep Tidy Data, kita akan menggunakan dataset yang tersedia di paket tidyr. Aktifkanlah paket tidyr tersebut!

library(tidyr)

## Warning: package 'tidyr' was built under R version 3.5.3

Dari dataset berikut ini, manakah yang termasuk Tidy Data? Dapatkah Anda menjelaskan alasan mengapa beberapa dataset berikut tidak *tidy*? tidy mengurutkan berdasarkan masing-masing variabel/kolom atau bisa dikatakan untuk merapikan data yang ada sesuai dengan observasi ataupun cooperations.

table1 #tidy

## # A tibble: 6 x 4  
## country year cases population  
## <chr> <int> <int> <int>  
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 745 19987071  
## 2 Afghanistan 2000 2666 20595360  
## 3 Brazil 1999 37737 172006362  
## 4 Brazil 2000 80488 174504898  
## 5 China 1999 212258 1272915272  
## 6 China 2000 213766 1280428583

table2 #tidak tidy

## # A tibble: 12 x 4  
## country year type count  
## <chr> <int> <chr> <int>  
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 cases 745  
## 2 Afghanistan 1999 population 19987071  
## 3 Afghanistan 2000 cases 2666  
## 4 Afghanistan 2000 population 20595360  
## 5 Brazil 1999 cases 37737  
## 6 Brazil 1999 population 172006362  
## 7 Brazil 2000 cases 80488  
## 8 Brazil 2000 population 174504898  
## 9 China 1999 cases 212258  
## 10 China 1999 population 1272915272  
## 11 China 2000 cases 213766  
## 12 China 2000 population 1280428583

table3 #tidak sesuai dengan data yang seharusnya. dimana rate seharusnya tidak chr

## # A tibble: 6 x 3  
## country year rate   
## \* <chr> <int> <chr>   
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 745/19987071   
## 2 Afghanistan 2000 2666/20595360   
## 3 Brazil 1999 37737/172006362   
## 4 Brazil 2000 80488/174504898   
## 5 China 1999 212258/1272915272  
## 6 China 2000 213766/1280428583

table4a #kolom tidak boleh dengan numeric

## # A tibble: 3 x 3  
## country `1999` `2000`  
## \* <chr> <int> <int>  
## 1 Afghanistan 745 2666  
## 2 Brazil 37737 80488  
## 3 China 212258 213766

table4b

## # A tibble: 3 x 3  
## country `1999` `2000`  
## \* <chr> <int> <int>  
## 1 Afghanistan 19987071 20595360  
## 2 Brazil 172006362 174504898  
## 3 China 1272915272 1280428583

table5

## # A tibble: 6 x 4  
## country century year rate   
## \* <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr>   
## 1 Afghanistan 19 99 745/19987071   
## 2 Afghanistan 20 00 2666/20595360   
## 3 Brazil 19 99 37737/172006362   
## 4 Brazil 20 00 80488/174504898   
## 5 China 19 99 212258/1272915272  
## 6 China 20 00 213766/1280428583